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- ★ WHO CARES FOR THE AGED?
- ★ AGRICULTURAL ADVISERS SERVICE
- ★ PRICE SUPPORT ON MANUFACTURE

NOVEMBER 1966

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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

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RONALD J. COOKE

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Vancouver —
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3610 Main St.,
Area Code 604
TR. 6-6541

The Macdonald Farm Journal is published by Ronald J. Cooke Limited, also publisher of Resort Administration and Bakers Journal, 58 Madsen Ave., Beaconsfield, P.Q. • Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Price 25 cents per copy. Subscription rates are \$2.00 per year; \$3.00 for two years in Canada. U.S. and Foreign: \$4.00 per year. Address subscription renewals to Macdonald Farm Journal, 58 Madsen Ave., Beaconsfield, P.Q. 697-2916.

macdonald

FARM

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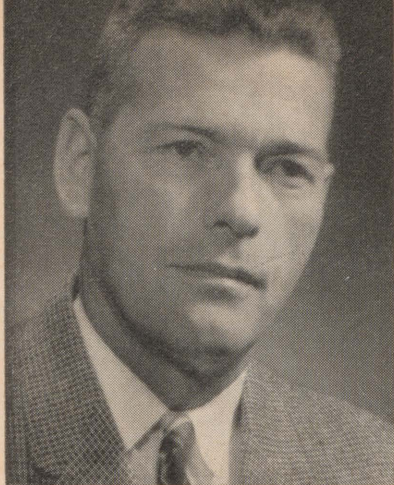
VOLUME 27, No 11

NOVEMBER 1966

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Our cover: Mr. Biron of St. Elphege, Yamaska, hiving a swarm of bees. The quiet happiness registered in this fine old gentleman's face stands out in sharp contrast against the background of indifference of today's society to the problems of the older citizen portrayed by K.G. Robbins in his article on page 6.



INSIDE

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

VICTIMS OF CHANGE

As K. G. Robbins makes so uncomfortably clear in his article in this issue, any pleasure there ever was in growing old, has gone. And at the moment, our agricultural rehabilitation policies, designed to help the younger man meet the challenge of the agricultural revolution, do not consider the real needs of the older farmer.

At one time, the farm was the finest place in the world in which to retire. You could count on one of the boys taking over when the time came to ease off a bit. And as long as you could use a hammer or mend a harness, there was a place for you in the scheme of daily life. And when the shadows grew long, you could rightfully expect the comfortable security only your family could provide.

But those were the good old days. Times have changed. Forty of every hundred Canadian farmers are over 55 years of age. These are the men who, with their wives, have become the real victims of the Agricultural Revolution. Most work their farms alone; they cannot find help, nor can they afford it. Few have any hope of a son returning home to take over. Major credit for labour-saving adjustments is seldom available, nor desired. They despair of selling in return for sufficient income to live in town. An interest in a new trade does not come easily. They dread the future.

Land consolidation policies, as necessary as they are for our economic agricultural survival, do imply a pressure on the older man to sell and prematurely retire. Indeed, in some European countries, pensions are now granted to entice men over 55 to give up their land. Similar plans have been proposed for this country. For a few, such subsidized land transfer may provide a welcome way out. But for those who love their land, early retirement is death. It is a brutal means to achieve an end, however just.

Provision can, and must, be made for the older farmer to continue his vocation with dignity as long as he freely chooses. Farm management advisors should be quick to recognize his personal goals. Farm credit agencies should remember that farm improvements are cumulative from generation to generation. Land consolidation agencies should be prepared to purchase with "deferred possession", his farm in exchange for a life-long annuity.

The economic survival of Canadian agriculture demands vigorous reform action. But surely we are not so poor or hard-pressed for time that we cannot afford to honour the human needs and desires of our older farmers.

Walker Riley.

MORE MONEY THAN PEOPLE

On September 20th Federal Forestry Minister Sauve and Premier Robichaud of New Brunswick signed a commitment on behalf of the two governments for \$114 million to be spent during the next 10 years in northern New Brunswick. These funds are earmarked for a large resource development program in the north-eastern section of that province. There is no doubt that this is a massive area of poverty. The population numbers over 110,000 with an average Grade 4 education and an average income slightly over \$500.

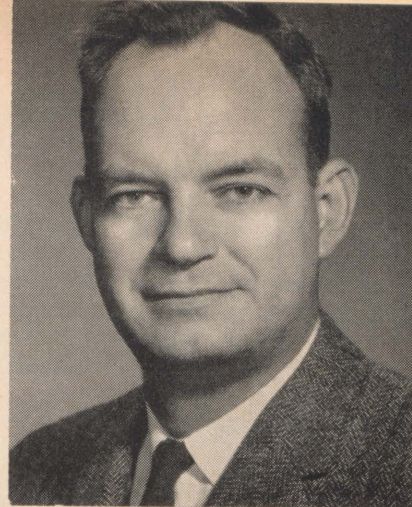
To me this is a clear indication of the huge **money** resources we Canadians are willing to allot for such a project. And I emphasize the word **money**. It is quite one thing to have a community surveyed, recommendations made and money allotted to cure the ills but it will be quite another to find the **human** resources to implement this bold program. We have more money than competent people to work in this huge field of resource development.

(continued on page 21)

Although lungworm disease is not a general problem in Canada, it can cause severe losses in individual herds. Recent research at Macdonald College indicates high levels of supplementary Vitamin A lessen the severity of the disease.

LUNGWORM DISEASE IN CATTLE

By
H. C. Gibbs*



At this time of year, the fall, in many parts of Canada lungworm disease in cattle presents a problem. Outbreaks of the disease in this province tend to be sporadic rather than general, and are thus of greater concern to the individual farmer than to the industry as a whole. However, to the individual whose cattle are infested this disease can provide plenty of headaches. As a disease entity it has long been recognized and probably the first report of it was in 1744 in Holland.

The disease tends to occur most frequently as a serious problem in young animals, especially those between 4 to 6 months of age grazing on pasture. The most common symptoms are coughing, difficult and rapid breathing, nasal discharge and loss of condition. In some animals the symptoms may be very severe, resulting in death in a few days from acute pneumonia. Other outbreaks may be less dramatic characterized by a chronic cough and general loss in condition. Symptoms may persist for months in some of these chronically ill animals. Examination of the lungs from affected calves will reveal evidence of pneumonia as well as numerous large worms about 2 in. in the bronchi. As the disease progresses even though coughing may persist many of these worms disappear.

The scientific name of the worm or helminth causing this disease is *Dictyocaulus viviparus*. The adult worm lives in the larger air passages of the lungs. The female worm lays numerous eggs which are passed up the trachea and down the esophagus. On their way through the gut these eggs hatch to produce first stage larvae which are passed out in the manure. Outside the body, and provided conditions are right, the larvae pass through a second stage to reach a third or infective stage in about one week. These infective larvae are able to crawl up

onto the blades of grass and when swallowed by a grazing, susceptible animal penetrate the wall of the gut and are carried by way of the circulatory system back to the lungs. There they break out of the small blood vessels and develop to adults in the bronchi thus completing their life cycle. The whole cycle takes approximately one month.

The migrating larvae do little damage until they reach the lungs and all of the pathogenic effects of the worm tend to occur in this location. Due to their activities in the lung they cause various changes in the tissue of the lung resulting in the obliteration of large areas essential for proper oxygen uptake.

Since the larvae of this worm spend a part of their life cycle on pasture outside the body, one of the most important factors influencing the spread of this disease is that of climate. For the proper development to the infective stage, these larvae need warm, moist weather and for optimum survival, need cool, moist weather. Thus the ability of the larvae to develop and survive in warm, moist weather followed by cool, moist weather especially when the environment is stabilized by the presence of long grass or free water, is probably the reason for the build-up of parasite infection in the fall following a moist summer and the consequent appearance of the disease in late fall and early winter. Fortunately for the cattle raiser in our area, the larvae are unable to survive the winter on pasture and so this serves as a limiting factor. Persistence of the parasites in our area, therefore, depends on the survival of adults in carrier animals and possibly as larvae in manure over the winter period.

Treatment of the condition is still not entirely satisfactory. No single drug has been discovered which will give complete control of the condition. Two drugs have been developed which have given some promise. One of these, cyanacethydrazide, is mainly effective against adult worms, the other, diethyl-

carbamazine citrate, is mainly effective against the larval stages in the lung. However, it is still not feasible to use these drugs on a preventative basis and they are used only for treatment of outbreaks under veterinary supervision.

In the British Isles where this disease is a serious problem a lungworm vaccine using live larvae attenuated by X-ray treatment has been developed. Use of this vaccine is based on the fact that recovery from an infection imparts a fairly strong immunity. The development of this vaccine was particularly interesting because it represents the first worm vaccine ever to be made. It is unlikely, however, that this method of control will ever receive approval in North America for a number of reasons. The incidence of the disease is not sufficiently high to warrant the risk of using it. The vaccine is short-lived and, therefore, must be freshly prepared. There is the ever-present danger of creating a problem of lungworm disease in a herd where there was no previous problem.

As a result of the difficulty of treating the condition a great deal of reliance must, therefore, be placed on management methods in any attempts at control. One of the important aspects stressed has been that of ensuring that the nutritional status of the affected animals is adequate. Because of the fact that supplementation of diets with vitamin A has given good results with other parasite diseases this is a frequent recommendation in this condition.

At Macdonald College, we have been recently studying the effects of this vitamin on the course of the disease in calves. The effects of known levels of infection with lungworm has been observed in vitamin A deficient calves, vitamin A normal calves and in deficient calves highly supplemented with vitamin A. Our findings suggest that vitamin A supplementation at high levels (60 micrograms per lb. body

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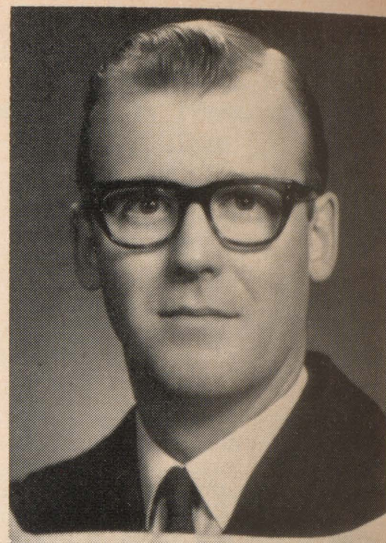
* Professor Harold C. Gibbs, B.Sc. (Agr.), D.V.M., M.Sc., Ph.D., is Animal Pathologist in the Department of Animal Science, Macdonald College.

IN MY OPINION:

A changing world has shifted the responsibility for care of the aging from the family to the society. But in Quebec, as elsewhere we have failed to accept our new responsibility.

WHO CARES FOR THE AGED?

By
K. G. Robbins*



It is one of the peculiarities of human life that concern for the period when careers are part of the past and the fires are being banked is seldom a pressing matter. There is always a tomorrow and it is always tinged with the hope of bright things. Time to relax and enjoy a leisurely pace; time to do the million and one things that were necessarily set aside by the stark need to earn a livelihood. The need to salvage stability from a world seemingly determined to swamp the boat occupies almost all of our time and energy. It's when that hope for tomorrow is suddenly placed against the almost-spent human machine, the illnesses of the old, the loneliness of a decreasing circle of friends, the relegation to the role of observer, the diminishing value of savings that the ugliness of growing old in a modern society presses home.

Family Role Changed

What has happened to make the problems of care for the aged a critical one in today's world? For one thing there has been a fundamental change in the status and role of the family unit. In the development of our western civilization the family unit has undergone vast change. Where once the family was the basic cohesive element, the role of the family today is relatively obscure and in a state of flux. Care of the aged before World War I was traditionally a family function. It was expected by society that a father or mother could rightfully look to sons or daughters for care in their declining years. Retirement as such did not necessarily come at

a specific age but rather when an infirmity prevented the holding of a regular job. Generally speaking, homes were larger or there was a willingness to put up with more cramped conditions so that parents might continue to live within the close family circle. It was not unusual for parents to "do the rounds" of the immediate family, spending a few weeks or months with each member of that group. The idea of sharing the burden of care was accepted as a normal obligation. Today, with a highly mobile society, sons and daughters are often not available to lend this assistance or they have joined the hordes of cliff dwellers perched in high rise apartments, unable to help. It is now not socially damning for children to refuse to accept the responsibility for care of parents. The refusal is rarely a direct one; the availability of legitimate reasons has removed the barrier. Homes are smaller with fewer rooms and therefore parents are not welcome for an extended stay. Family size has decreased and therefore there are fewer children available to share the care of the parents.

Added to the changing role of the family we have witnessed a medical revolution. Advances in medical techniques have assured a large portion of today's population of a long life — a dubious pleasure. In the simple days of past generations, a man's working days were terminated either by serious illness or death.

Remaining in harness was an honoured tradition. Quite literally men and women worked from childhood to the grave and took pride in that fact. With the advent of the idea that an individual's useful life ends abruptly at age sixty-five, otherwise healthy and active people find themselves suddenly on the fringe of society without

a recognized purpose in life. It is acknowledged by the medical profession and by social agencies that this has considerable psychological and physiological impact on the individual involved.

Another factor that must be included in the list of change is the economic one. With spiraling inflation the buying power of savings set aside during the productive years is seriously reduced. During an individual's lifetime under present conditions the purchasing power of every dollar saved can be reduced by one half. In consequence sincere attempts to provide for retirement are thwarted. Illness prior to or after retirement too often eats away the savings. Another factor, actually an economic one, that may be included under the role of the family unit is the growing number of working wives. Daughters who once bore the brunt of the care of parents now join the work force to bolster the family income.

In many ways the shift from an agrarian to an industrial society lies at the root of the present problem. The following quotation from "Social Welfare In A Changing World" might serve to underscore the foregoing.

"In all societies the family group — mother, father, children and a varying number of other persons related by blood or marriage — constitutes the primary source of social support. In a subsistence economy the family group typically serves both as a producing and consuming unit, pooling its efforts and product in such a way as to assure support to all members. Likewise the rearing of children and their assimilation into adult status, the care of the sick and the aged, and many of the subjective social needs associated with role and status are provided by the immediate or extended family. These are in turn supported by religious and

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cultural values and practices, together with some instruments of mutual aid. In the Old Testament, for example, there are admonitions with respect to the share of the harvest to be left for widows, orphans and "stranger" (the latter because he belongs to no family group responsible for his support). The more organized market economy associated with development inevitably limits the capacity of the family to perform these social tasks without the aid of other specialized institutional structures. The traditional roles of and relationships between the sexes and generations are drastically altered. Family cohesion is broken as members leave the old home for urban and other centres of wage employment. Cash income seems less susceptible of family pooling than basic commodities, especially as more varied and expensive products and services enter the market."

Present Situation in Quebec

A look at what is happening in the Province of Quebec and in particular the Montreal area, might help in understanding the problem of the aged in our society. The lines of communication that should bring the question to the attention of those in a position to help are not clear. Those agencies who are being supported by your tax dollar thus far have avoided their full responsibility. Health services and care for the aged are not clearly articulated under the British North America Act. It has, as a result, become a shared Federal-Provincial concern.

In Quebec we have a Minister of

Health and a Minister of Family and Social Welfare. Two years ago the Quebec Family Superior Council was set up. This is a lay body consisting of members from various social agencies, the clergy and trade unions who act in a consultative capacity to both the Minister of Health the Minister of Family and Social Welfare. There is a Department of the Aged, whose function is to gather information on the needs of the old. Outside the government circle we have the various social agencies working at the community level exerting a real influence on government both Federal and Provincial. The Canadian Welfare Council provides a national voice serving as a watch dog over government activities in the social welfare field.

On the surface the paths for the flow of information and action seem to be reasonably simple. It will take you only a few phone calls or interviews, however, to discover that the lines are down and there is apparently little desire to supply factual information. It is therefore almost impossible to more than guess at the magnitude of the problem. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the population of Montreal and area in June, 1961 (the last census), was 2,109,509 persons. Of this figure 23,575 are in the 65-70 age group and 32,752 in the 70 and over group. This gives a total of 56,327 persons over age 65. Now consider this last figure against the existing facilities. There are estimated to be less than

2,000 beds available in the Montreal area for the care of the aged. Of these available beds less than half meet provincial requirements for financial assistance. Few could disagree that if government were to shoulder its responsibility in providing care and accommodation most homes licensed for care of the aged would be put out of business.

The various establishments can be separated into five general categories. The totals given are approximate.

A. Hospitals — The Minister of Health maintains seven intensive care units. These are not specifically designed or intended for care of the aged but inadvertently are open for this care. Examples of this type of hospital are the Queen Mary and Ste. Anne's Veterans Hospitals, Sacre Coeur, and Dieppe House. Very high standards are maintained by a professionally qualified staff.

B. Private Hospitals — There are at present 21 of these hospitals in Montreal and area serving the chronically ill and the elderly convalescent. The Hospitals come under the Ministry of Health and are licensed and subsidized up to \$6.00 a day for persons meeting certain medical requirements. Some qualified staff is generally available.

C. Private Hospitals — This group consists of 27 hospitals under the Ministry of Family and Social Welfare. They are licensed and meet certain minimum requirements. By and large they are commercial in nature; a few are of a religious nature. They receive subsidies for some patients; \$6.00 per day is the highest rate but usually the subsidy is much less. Staff is usually unqualified for the work.

D. Foyer d'Hebergement — There are 34 of these establishments providing residential care. They are not government approved nor do they meet the standards stipulated by government in either the care provided, accommodation or staff.

E. Establishments — There are approximately sixty-eight of these units. They do not hold provincial permits and are of very mixed standards — some high — most very low. Patients pay the entire cost of their upkeep. Charges run in excess of \$300.00 per month very often although the average figure is probably close to \$250.00.

It seems that the medical profession with a few notable exceptions has shown little or no concern in the plight of the aged. Elderly patients are often difficult, require special handling and are often not in a position to pay.

(continued on page 16)

The need for creative activity, for a place in the family and the community is too often denied to the older person in today's fast-moving society.



AGRICULTURAL ADVISERS SERVICE

— a reference list of County agricultural representatives,
specialists, technicians, young people's fieldmen and
heads of administrative units.

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Vigeant, Etienne (I.C.)
33 Main St., Box 220, Amos — 732-2124

Brien, France
Gagnon, Gérard
Mathieu, Tancrede
Turgeon, Ferdinand, (specialist)

ABITIBI WEST

Fournier, Lucien (I.C.)
275 - 2nd St. E., La Sarre — 333-2281

Cayer, Marc
Parent, Marc
Ratté, Charles

Larouche, Conrad (Adm.)
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Rivard, Hector (Y)

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Shopping Centre, Ste-Rosalie — 773-9418

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Valleyfield — 373-3640

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Gagnon, Elie

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 Prince, Gustave
 St.-Germain, André (Adm.)
 825 St. Eustache St., Quebec — 693-2400

RICHELIEU
 Millette, Gérard (I.C.)
 20 Prince St., Box 114, Sorel — 742-8831
 Veilleux, Henri

RICHMOND
 Salvas, Donat (I.C.)
 433 Main St., Box 70, Richmond — 826-2477
 Alcaraz, Henri (Tech.)
 Martin, J.-A.

RIMOUSKI
 Plourde, Paul (I.C.)
 328 St. Germain St., Box 160,
 Rimouski — 723-7818

Morin, J.-Claude
 Beaulieu, Almanzor (Adm.)
 Agricultural Bldg., 1st St., Rimouski — 723-3224

RIVIERE DU LOUP
 Simard, Paul (I.C.)
 508 Lafontaine St., Box 543,
 Rivière-du-Loup — 862-6341

Dubé, J.-Yves (Tech.)
 Nadeau, J.-Noel
 Plamondon, Charles

ROBERVAL
 Tremblay, Edgar (I.C.)
 City Hall, Box 279, Roberval — 275-1250
 Bouchard, Marcel (Tech.)
 Harvey, Hercule
 Paquin, P.A.
 Tremblay, Marcel

Savard, Elzéar (Adm.)
 Mistassini, Roberval County — 276-3438

ROUVILLE
 Mondou, L.-A. (I.C.)
 Shopping Centre Marieville, Box 249,
 Ste-Marie St., Marieville — 589-7474

Hébert, Sylvère

ROUYN-NORANDA
 Laliberté, Jos. (Temp.)
 115 McQuaig St. W., Box 787, Rouyn — 762-6591
 Lamontagne, Odilon
 Rosciszewski, Jean
 Tremblay, L.-A.
 Dugré, Guy (Adm.)
 115 McQuaig St. W., Rouyn — 762-6591

SAGUENAY-DUPLESSIS
 Gauthier, Patrick (I.C.)
 Box 99, Grandes-Bergeronnes — 232-6273

SHEFFORD
 St.-Denis, J.-M.-A. (I.C.)
 308 Main St., Box 55, Granby — 378-7943
 Breton, Evariste
 St-Loup, Paul

SHERBROOKE
 Bombardier, Leonel (I.C.)
 234 Dufferin St., Box 70, Sherbrooke — 567-4110
 Bergeron, Zénon
 Duperron, Roland (Y)
 Laflamme, Raymond
 Lambert, J.A.
 Pronovost, Roméo (Tech.)

STANSTEAD
 Bruneau, J.-H.
 8 Pins St., Magog — 843-6585
 Dery, Narcisse
 71 Wellington St., Box 1048,
 Coaticook — 849-2624

ST. HYACINTHE
 Cossette, Bernard (I.C.)
 1150 Ste. Anne St., Palace of Justice,
 Box 40, St. Hyacinthe — 774-7822
 Bélisle, L.A. (Tech.)
 Brosseau, François
 Deschênes, Alphonse
 Milette, G.E. (Y)
 Prieur, J.-Bernard
 Schiller, Alphonse

ST. JOHN and IBERVILLE
 Marsot, L.-V. (I.C.)
 112 Richelieu St., Box 218, St. John — 347-4381
 Brodeur, Christophe
 Cyr, J.-Guy
 Dube, Adrien L. (Tech.)
 Giroux, Gérard
 Greene, Gérald
 Huberdeau, F.-A.
 Lafleur, Eugène

ST. MAURICE
 LeSage, Donald (I.C.)
 802 Ste. Anne St., Box 127,
 Yamachiche — 296-3363

Lauzière, Armand

TEMISKAMING
 Laliberté, Isidore (I.C.)
 Notre Dame St., Box 50, Ville-Marie — 49
 Benoit, Raoul
 St-Amant, Stanislas
 Vachon, Léo (Tech.)

TEMISCOUATA
 Pelletier, Gustave (I.C.)

(continued on page 15)

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

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PHOTOGRAPHS BY
OMER BEAUDOIN



Mrs. Rosaire Lapierre of St-Ludger, Frontenac, at the sewing-machine during a dressmaking course organized for members of "Le Cercle des Fermières".

FARM WOMEN TO HAVE A VOICE ON QUEBEC'S AGRICULTURAL BOARD

Speaking at the opening session of the Provincial Conference of "Les Cercles des Fermières" at the Institut Coopératif Desjardins in Lévis on September 20th, Mr. Clément Vincent, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, said that the voice of Quebec's farm women would be heard in the Provincial Chamber of Agriculture.

Laying special emphasis on the part played by women in the rural environment, Mr. Vincent said that woman's role in modern agriculture is of primary importance. "She is the farmer's moral support. She must instil into her children the love of the soil and thus ensure the permanence and stability of the farming population. Briefly, she is the soul of agriculture."

In particular, the Minister congratulated the "Cercles des Fermières" on their work of educating and instructing

the farmer's wife and described these clubs as an invaluable asset in the professional training of the country woman. "They have a long tradition in this field," he said, "for it was in 1915 that two agronomes, Alphonse Désilets and Georges Bouchard, started the movement after a visit to Belgium where they studied the organization of rural women's associations already in operation.

"The beginnings were modest," he said, "but today, the clubs are in full bloom, and I can only congratulate you and encourage you to continue your efforts."

In conclusion, Mr. Vincent assured the members of the clubs of the close collaboration of his Department in order that they might attain their fullest possible development in the rural setting.



As the shadows lengthen, the dairy herd of Mr. Marcel Veilleux moves toward the barn at milking time, near Ste-Rose, Dorchester.

PRICE SUPPORT ON MANUFACTURING MILK

The discussions started in July between the agricultural ministers of Quebec, Ontario, and Canada — Mr. Clément Vincent, Mr. W.A. Stewart, and Mr. J.J. Greene — with a view to increasing the price received by farmers for manufacturing (industrial) or processing milk continue to bear fruit.

On September 8th, at the first stage, the federal government had already authorized an increase of two cents in the price of butter, corresponding to an increase of about 8 cents per hundredweight in the price of milk. Yesterday, the three agricultural ministers reached a joint agreement regarding price support and the subsidies that will henceforth be paid to manufacturing milk producers in Quebec and Ontario.

The statement issued jointly by the three ministers summarizes the main points of the agreements:

1. From now until the end of the dairy year (March 31st 1967) Ontario will pay producers of milk intended for the manufacture of dairy products a provincial subsidy at a basic rate of 25 cents per hundredweight, and Quebec will continue to pay its winter subsidy of 35 cents per hundredweight;
2. The National Dairy Commission must assume entire responsibility for support prices and for the subsidies received by manufacturing milk producers after March 31st 1967;
3. The federal support price policy for the coming dairy year will provide for an increase of at least 25 cents a hundredweight to the farmers for 3.5 per cent milk to make up for the discontinuation of existing provincial subsidies;

4. Ontario and Quebec will discontinue payment of their subsidies on manufacturing milk on March 1st 1967 and will be responsible for ensuring that provincial marketing organizations see that milk producers get the benefit of the federal support price policy.

The ministers recognize that, in order to carry out its programme for the coming year, the National Dairy Commission may have to set quotas on milk deliveries at the support price if production greatly exceeds demand.

Mr. Clément Vincent said that the agreement included valuable benefits for Quebec milk producers, particularly:

- a) continuation of Quebec's winter subsidy of 35 cents per hundredweight until March 31st 1967, thus ensuring an average basic price of \$4.43 to producers during the winter;
- b) the assurance of an average basic price of at least \$4.33 per hundredweight (instead of \$4.25½) after March 31st 1967;
- c) the use, during the coming fiscal year, of the money now being spent by Quebec on its subsidy to manufacturing-milk producers to provide funds for the modernization of the dairy industry (about \$8,500,000).

This modernization programme will include aid for the equipment of diversified processing plants in handicapped regions, temporary deficiency payments to producers who, for unavoidable reasons, cannot reap the full benefit of the federal dairy support policy, and improvement of the quality of milk at the farm.

End.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

"By convincing the farmer of the value of artificial insemination you are causing agriculture in Quebec to take a big step forward," Mr. Clement Vincent, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, told members of the Quebec Professional Association of Inseminators at their annual general meeting in Saint-Hyacinthe on Monday evening.

Mr. Vincent strongly urged the insemination technicians to continue their efforts to persuade farmers to use this method of improving their herds of dairy cattle or beef animals. He also congratulated them on the work they have already done.

The artificial insemination service is now in its eighteenth year and, practically speaking, serves all regions of the province.

Under the direction of Mr. Louis-N. St-Pierre, the Quebec Artificial Breeding Centre at Saint-Hyacinthe serves 72 cattle breeders' clubs throughout the province. Frozen semen is delivered to the inseminators attached to the clubs in special trucks equipped with containers of liquid nitrogen.

The 72 clubs comprise about 18,000 active members who are expected to have between 125,000 and 130,000 cows inseminated during the current operating year. Mr. St-Pierre estimates the average annual milk production of 180,000 cows begotten by artificial

insemination to be between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds higher than the average yield of the cows on test under the Provincial Postal Cow-testing system. Total milk production is thus being increased by millions of pounds a year. Putting the value of milk very roughly at three dollars a hundredweight, we may reckon that A. I. has meant an extra five or six million dollars a year to our dairy farmers over the past five or six years.

The efficiency of A. I. continues to be about 68% conception at the first insemination. A veterinarian specializing in disorders of reproduction is available at Saint-Hyacinthe to solve the breeding difficulties which occur in some herds. Thanks to this service, a considerable number of unsuccessful impregnations can be avoided and the financial losses they entail reduced to a minimum.

Bulls of six breeds are at service in the Quebec A. I. centre; namely, four dairy breeds — Ayrshire, French-Canadian, Holstein, and Jersey — and two beef breeds — Hereford and Charolais. Incidentally, the number of inseminations with semen from the beef bulls is increasing every year.

The Artificial Breeding Centre is now engaged on two new projects: a programme for evaluating young dairy bulls and a progeny testing station for young beef bulls.

THE QUEBEC ARTIFICIAL BREEDING CENTRE



French-Canadian dairy cattle of Louis-Phillippe Roy of Saint Joseph de Beauce. This herd is one of six breeds provided for by the Que. A.I. centre.

A TRIBUTE TO
MR. BERNARD BARIBEAU

Mr. Bernard Baribeau, director of the Manicouagan Elite Seed Potato Station is the happy recipient of an honorary title recently conferred on him by the government of Nova Scotia: He has been elevated to the rank and dignity of Member of the Nova Scotia Order of the Good Time, the oldest social club in North America.

It may safely be assumed that this honour is a token of recognition and gratitude for his many services to the farming population and especially to potato growers.

Mr. Baribeau, who started his professional career in the Maritimes, has always worked in the field of plant pathology: more specifically, he has been engaged in diagnosing and identifying diseases of the potato and in seeking ways of controlling them. He was the first to draw the attention of Canadian authorities, in 1931, to the appearance of bacterial ring rot in North America. He was also responsible for introducing into Quebec a method of selection permitting the detection of virus diseases and the defining of areas suitable for the production of seed potatoes.

Mr. Baribeau's reputation as a scientist and research worker has long since passed beyond the boundaries of Quebec. The honour that has just been paid to him by the Government of Nova Scotia is a sequel to many other tributes he has received in the past.

HOW TO KEEP THE
POULTRY MEAT WHITE

Much of the selling which is done in supermarkets is done by the product's attractive appearance. With poultry, the most desirable factor is, like washing, its whiter than white whiteness. The conditions under which poultry should be quick-frozen to enhance the white appearance of the surface meat have now been established in experiments conducted at the Low Temperature Research Station, Cambridge.

A two stage process is necessary. In the first stage, broilers weighing 3 lb or so have to be immersed in brine at -20°C for half an hour or blasted with air at -35°C for 45 minutes. Larger birds such as turkeys, weighing 14 lb, need to be treated for 80 minutes using either method.

As soon as the first stage is completed, the birds are transferred to a cold store to finish freezing. Very rapid freezing of the superficial layers during the first stage causes small crystals of ice to form at the surface and these scatter light falling on the skin, so giving the meat its pale appearance.

A useful point illuminated by these experiments is that if stuffing is placed in the birds it will prolong freezing, thawing and cooking. A normal two-hour freezing schedule can be delayed by as much as 100 minutes. Moreover, whether or not the bird is left overnight in a warm kitchen before it is put in the oven, the stuffing will almost certainly not get cooked. It may not

even reach sterilizing temperature. In tests at the station, stuffing in turkeys reached only about 75°C, while that in broilers reached only 50°C; yet the meat of both sets of birds was adequately cooked.

(From "New Scientist")

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
FOR APPLE GROWERS WHO
WERE VICTIMS OF
AGRICULTURAL DISASTERS
IN 1966

Introduction: In October's Family Farm Page, the announcement was made of \$900,000 assistance for apple growers who had suffered hail damage. Below is a list of official reception centres to which these apples may be delivered:

- Beattie & Son — Havelock, Huntingdon
- Lussier & Frères — St-Antoine Abbé, Huntingdon
- Coopérative des Pomiculteurs — Franklin Centre, Huntingdon
- Coopérative des Pomiculteurs — Frelighsburg, Missisquoi
- Coopérative des Pomiculteurs — Farnham, Missisquoi
- Coopérative Montérégienne — Rougemont, Rouville
- Coopérative des Pomiculteurs — St-Hilaire, Rouville
- Coopérative des Pomiculteurs — Abbotsford, Rouville
- Boyd Honey — Abbotsford, Rouville
- Coopérative St-Jean-Baptiste — St-Jean-Baptiste, Rouville.

PER CAPITA MEAT CONSUMPTION

New Zealand, Uruguay and Australia have the highest per capita meat consumption in the world. New Zealand, it appears, tops the list with a total of 226 pounds per capita, followed by Uruguay, 221 pounds, and Australia, 219 pounds.

The highest beef and veal consumption is to be found in Uruguay with 167 pounds, followed by the Argentine with 149. The most pork, 79 pounds per capita, is consumed by the Danes and the most mutton and lamb in New Zealand, 95 pounds.

Following are the estimates covering red meat consumption in the countries listed, which figures include canned meats, but exclude edible variety meats:

	Beef & Veal	Pork	Mutton & Lamb	Total
New Zealand	95	36	95	226
Uruguay	167	19	35	221
Australia	108	23	88	219
Argentina	149	17	11	177
U. S.	106	65	4	175
Canada	89	55	3	147
U. K.	57	60	25	142
France	70	61	6	142
Switzerland	55	66	2	125
W. Germany	45	74	1	121
Denmark	38	79	1	119
Austria	43	68	—	113

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ADVISERS SERVICE —

(continued from page 10)

Box 189, Notre Dame du Lac — 899-6875
 Sirois, Rodolphe
 Notre Dame du Lac — 899-6720
TERREBONNE
 Noël, Albin (I.C.)
 158 Parent Ave., Box 127, St. Jerome — 438-1281
 Desjardins, Damien (Tech.)
 Ouellet, Gustave
 Allard, Roméo (Adm.) St. Jovite — 425-2746
TROIS RIVIERES
 Beaudet, Fernand (Temp.)
 878 de Tonnancourt, Box 576,
 Trois Rivières — 374-6416
 Tessier, J.-Guy (Tech.)
VAUDREUIL-SOULANGES
 Beaulieu, Gérald (I.C.)

168 Harwood Blvd., Box 34, Dorion — 234-3359
 Billette, Marcel
VERCHERES
 (see Chambly-Verchères)
WOLFE
 Boutin, L.-Emile (I.C.)
 Main St., Box 99, Disraeli — 449-2829
YAMASKA
 Lemire, C.P. (I.C.)
 468 Notre Dame St.,
 St. Francois du Lac — 568-2122
 Brissette, Denis (Tech.)
 Mailing address - Box 68, Pierreville —
SPECIAL AGRONOMES
 Perron, Jean Box 338, Oka, County Two Mountains
 Vézina, Paul-H. Box 70, Oka, County Two Mountains

THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS

Within the last five years, the vast surplus of North American grain, one of the major reserves in the race against world hunger, has disappeared. The following extracts from a speech by Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman reflects the U.S. view. Projections of world food production and demand, he said, have almost all underestimated the demand for food.

"... World wheat imports have more than doubled during the past decade. If the rate of increase over the next decade should even remotely approach that of the decade just ended world import demand for wheat will far exceed the supply capabilities of the exporting countries... The world's rice-consuming populations, accounting for some one-half of the people in the world, are continuing to multiply at an unabated rate. The area of land which can produce rice is rather rigidly defined and cannot be easily or rapidly expanded. The current rice supply-demand imbalance is likely to continue for the foreseeable future..."

"As matters now stand, we are losing the war on hunger..."

"Over the next 15 years the world must prepare to feed an additional 1,000 million people. Never before in history have so many been added in such a short period of time. Even more significantly, fully four-fifths of the 1,000 million will be added in the food-short developing countries..."

"The advanced nations can provide several forms of assistance to reduce the food-population imbalances. Of

these several forms, assistance with family-planning programs is by far the most efficient. Five dollars invested in family planning can achieve as much as \$100 invested in other areas of economic development..."

"The great majority of the developing nations are deficit in both food and fertilizer. These two commodities are for all practical purposes the same commodity. Traditionally, we have talked of the food gap in the less-developed world. I would like to emphasize that this is also a fertilizer gap. A 20-million-ton food gap is a two-million-ton fertilizer gap. One pound of plant nutrients, used in association with water, pesticides and fertilizer-responsive varieties, yields on the average 10 pounds of additional food grains..."

"Food price policies in developing countries are frequently urban-oriented. Governments are interested in price control rather than price support. Although politically expedient in the short-run, this policy will prove disastrous in the longer-run."

"In those developing countries which are now essentially fixed-land economies the farmers' cost-price relationship assumes a new dimension of importance. Under these circumstances, a productive yield-raising agriculture requires food-price policies oriented toward the producer. Food prices must be supported at a level that will make the use of purchased inputs profitable. If it is not profitable to use yield-raising inputs such as fertilizer, then rapid gains in food production are almost impossible..."

QUICKER WAY TO PROVE A BULL'S WORTH

A system that provides information about a dairy bull's potential value nearly 2 years sooner than existing progeny testing methods has proved practicable in an experiment recently completed at Barlby Farm, British Oil and Cake Mills' research centre in Yorkshire.

Several short cuts were employed to achieve this useful saving in evaluation time. With official permission, the bulls were used when only 8 months old—2 months earlier than the present bull licensing law allows. Their daughters were calved when 4-6 months younger than the national average age for first calving in Friesian herds. And the bulls' capabilities in fathering high performance dairy cows were assessed in terms of the quantity and quality of milk produced by their daughters during the first 90 days' lactation.

These experimental short-term ratings were confirmed by the data recorded throughout this and the second full lactation period. Existing test procedures delay announcing a verdict until after 270 days' lactation. The Barlby results show that a dairy bull's worth as an artificial insemination sire can be determined well before he is 4 years old. Short cut testing is expected to bring useful economies in maintaining the AI stud, for it can reduce considerably the cost of getting a bull into active service and add 12-15 months or more to the useful early life of a promising animal, in which he could sire 8000 or so extra calves.

(From "New Scientist")

A CHALLENGE THAT MUST BE MET

"Farmers expect a great deal from their Department of Agriculture, and that is a challenge which must be met," Mr. Clément Vincent told the Quebec Plowmen's Association at Lennoxville recently.

"But", he continued, "it is a challenge that I cannot meet alone. Nevertheless, I can do it if I have the full cooperation of the farmers, agricultural technicians and representatives, intermediary agencies, and general public."

Mr. Vincent visited Lennoxville to attend the provincial plowing contest which was held at the Lennoxville Experimental Station and spoke to the plowmen during the banquet in Gertrude Scott Hall following the competition. He said that it was increasingly necessary in the Department of Agriculture and Colonization to concentrate on certain very clearly defined aims, namely:

To keep in close communication with the agricultural departments of every province in Canada because of the interdependence of markets, prices, and quality of products.

To implement economically and socially sound and realistic policies to ensure a better income for farmers and as much social security as is enjoyed by workers in other occupations, to enable them to provide the population with a quantitatively and qualitatively adequate supply of farm products and, in some cases, produce a surplus for export, thereby contributing to the general economy of the country.

To ensure the efficiency of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization by organizing uniform administrative units that are flexible enough to adjust to the progress expected of the farmer.

To provide the farmer with adequate services at all levels and in such a way that he will feel at home and at ease both in the Minister's office and in the civil servants' offices. "The employee in the Department of Agriculture and Colonization must be the farmer's closest friend," Mr. Vincent concluded.

LUNGWORM —

(continued from page 5)

weight per day) has a significantly beneficial effect in lessening the severity of the disease in calves so supplemented. This was shown by reduced respiratory rates, better weight gains and feed utilization, less lung damage and a better general appearance in these calves. These beneficial effects were seen in spite of the fact that the animals on high supplementation appeared to harbour more worms

than those on lower levels of supplementation.

Since the severity of the disease produced is largely dependent on the number of infective larvae ingested by the susceptible animal a very important control measure should be attempts at reduction of the source of larvae. Young susceptible animals should not be grazed on pasture contaminated by older animals especially in wet summers on permanent, low-lying pastures. Animals should not have access to manure piles or fields over which the wash from such piles is allowed to flow.

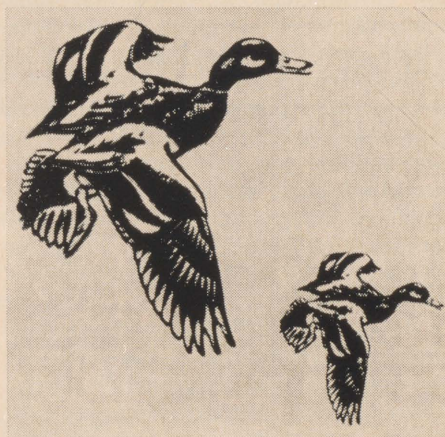
On farms where the condition becomes a serious problem it may be advisable to rear the calves in confinement in non-contaminated pens, either inside the barn or outside in small yards. Since the carrier animal appears to be essential for winter survival of the disease in this area the elimination of chronically sick or infected animals should be practiced.

Lungworm disease is not a major cattle problem in our area but nevertheless it does occur and farmers should be aware of its existence and of some of the problems involved in handling this condition.

What's New in Films?

WATERFOWL

A Resource in Danger



The prairies, Canada's great grain-growing region, is also known as North America's "duck factory", where about 70 per cent of the continent's most hunted species nest and raise their young in potholes, sloughs and marshes. But the survival of waterfowl is in question, because of competing human demands for land, drainage of wetlands, and crop damage by waterfowl. This film examines the problems of farmer, hunter and naturalist, and focuses attention on Western Canada's part of a national problem — the preservation of our wetlands.

Many have thrilled to the sight of large flocks of ducks or geese. The colors, the flying grace, the sounds — all are part of the experience. It is a sobering thought that there is no guarantee that wild ducks and geese will always be seen in impressive numbers.

This film shows why waterfowl are in danger — how drainage destroys habitat essential to their survival, and not always with good reason, because some land is not suited to crops and would be better left to the ducks.

This film pleads the cause of waterfowl without avoiding complaints against the birds. Increased use of land for cattle grazing appears to be one of the best hopes for Canadian waterfowl. Cattle and birds are compatible crops, the film says.

This film may be borrowed from the Extension Film Library, Macdonald College, for the nominal service charge of \$1.00, plus transportation costs. It is 16mm. sound, colour, and runs for 17 minutes. Production is by the National Film Board for the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Iris Robbins

THE AGED —

(continued from page 7)

It would appear that too many medical men entered their profession to make a living and are usually busy doing just that and have little time or interest to exert an influence for improvement of health services and accommodation for the elderly. Doctors are under pressure to get elderly patients out of hospitals where intensive care is the main concern and can cost up to \$45.00 a day per patient. It is equally if not more difficult to interest the public until they themselves become involved either as the children of an aged parent seeking accommodation and assistance or as an elderly person desiring care. The entire problem seems to revolve about two unsatisfied needs — too little money and too little general interest to create a pressure group with a significant voice.

Somehow we must convince ourselves soon that the problem of the aged is our problem and that the elderly are individuals not withdrawn from the mainstream of society but possessing the same, if not more intense, needs of people generally — the need of sufficient income, of proper housing, of medical care by sympathetic and interested doctors, the need for access to companionship, for affection and for creative expression.



THE BETTER IMPULSE

News and Views of the Women's Institute of Quebec

Notes from Mrs. N. Schroder, ACWW Area Vice-President (S. Pacific), who spoke to an International group of women who met in Dublin prior to the ACWW Conference. Their study was on "Leadership and Voluntary Women's Groups".

"A group can be successful only if each member

- 1) has a sense of belonging
- 2) has a share in planning goals and making rules
- 3) is given a feeling of responsibility by sharing in the work
- 4) is fed all information about activities
- 5) has confidence in her leader

This whole atmosphere for the individual must be created by the leader herself, not necessarily because of a strong personality or by right of birth, but because she has intelligence, courage, energy, understanding and a genuine interest in her club and its work. Leadership must be shared responsibility.

Starting a group:

- 1) There must be a common interest, for instance, a skill or a community need. It, of course, may require spade work to find or arouse that community interest.
- 2) There will need to be an initial gathering for explanation, discussion and decision.
- 3) There must be guidance in the arrangement of a simple program and
- 4) Agreement on simple rules including finance.
- 5) A chairman and secretary must be elected.

Five major points to maintain interest:

- 1) Keeping of up-to-date records
- 2) Regular meetings and insistence on punctuality and regular attendance
- 3) A focal point of interest at each meeting. This involves program planning.
- 4) Member participation
- 5) Inclusion of husbands and families in circle of interest of club".

PENNIES FOR FRIENDSHIP

Mrs Godfrey Drage of ACWW was the originator of the idea of the Pennies. They are voluntary gifts to the ACWW. They are used to: finance the Triennial Conferences; run the ACWW office in London; find letter friends for members; link Institutes and groups in

Some young exhibitors who won "specials" at Huntingdon School Fair.



CHILDREN'S PART IN HUNTINGDON FAIR

A new section of 94 classes with 63 specials was offered in the Children's department to encourage those of the county to exhibit at the local Huntingdon Fair.

This was sponsored by the Huntingdon Agricultural Society, assisted by the Dewittville and Huntingdon Women's Institutes. Money received from the local business men and other interested friends and groups helped to make this possible.

different countries; arrange "Exchange Programs"; publish the Countrywoman; send representatives of country women to meetings of the United Nations.

Many of our associated societies from the less developed countries cannot afford the pennies, which were chosen as the smallest form of currency so that as many as possible could feel that they were contributing to the organization which is doing so much to help them. More could be done by the "better-off" countries and must be if we are going to even keep up with the expanding work of our ACWW. Every

Approximately 340 entries were exhibited and enjoyed by the public, adding much to the local fair. The final evening of the fair some specials were presented to the children by the Presidents and representatives of the Institutes. One interesting class was an article made from used baler twine — many beautiful exhibits were seen, such as colored braided rugs, horse halters, clothes pin bags, etc. EXPO tickets were presented as special prizes. It was a most successful project.

year more and more countries are asking for information and starting societies which they hope can become associated with ACWW. Mrs. Drage prepared a leaflet to explain the Pennies, but there still seems to be some confusion as to what they are for.

Personnel from ACWW must go to these countries to explain our work and help them organize their branches. The ACWW have always had to do a lot of planning to 'cut corners' in the matter of expense, and the nearest official to the meeting to be attended, or the country asking help, goes. As Mrs. Cullen,

ACWW Deputy-President, said after attending a meeting in Asia on her way to an Executive meeting in London — because it would be 'at no expense to ACWW' — she thought that when they died those words would be graven on their hearts. By the way, it is fascinating reading, these ACWW meetings. It sounds like a lesson in geography, with reports from right around the globe.

HUNTINGDON BRANCH W I SCHOLARSHIP

Huntingdon WI has awarded the Laura Rose Stephen Scholarship for this year to Miss Jessie Fraser, who is taking the Home Economics Course at Macdonald College. The late Mrs. Stephen, and her sister, Miss Annie Rose were responsible for the organization of Huntingdon branch in 1923. Always keenly interested in WI work and in Education, Mrs. Stephen willed an amount of two thousand dollars to the branch, the funds to be used as scholarships for any Huntingdon pupil who wished to go on to further education in Home Economics.

A SUGGESTION FOR A CHILD'S CHRISTMAS

The UNICEF publish two fascinating books called 'Hi Neighbor' which are wonderful ways for the children to learn about the children they collect the pennies for on Hallowe'en.

Hi Neighbor, Book 1, contains all sorts of things to make and do and pictures from Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Paraguay, Uganda.

Hi Neighbor, Book 2, has the same kind of material with pictures from Brazil, Ghana, Israel, Japan, Turkey. These are \$1.00. If you would like a 10" long-playing record of folk songs and dances to go with each, they are \$3.00.

These are ordered from: UNA Committee for Unicef, 329 Bloor St. West, TORONTO 5, Ont.

For everyone, the UN has many publications from 'free' copies up. If you are interested, write to the above for a list.

TWEEDSMUIR CONTESTS

Each section is judged provincially and prizes awarded before the entries are sent to the National competition. The QWI prizes are \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00.

CHRISTMAS HAZARDS

According to the National Safety League of Canada there are more accidental deaths in December than in any other month.

The Christmas holiday, more than any other, is centered around the home and the family. Accidents are caused by toys scattered around the floor; climb-

ing too high to hang decorations; using a chair or some other makeshift device instead of a stepladder for climbing, ignoring ice on steps and sidewalks, and from Christmas trees and decorations.

No tree can be made absolutely fire-proof, but fire hazards can be minimized.

1. Keep tree in a cold place until ready to put it up.
2. Before setting up, saw about an inch diagonally off the trunk.
3. Place the tree in a sturdy, water-filled stand well away from heat sources and maintain water level above the cut.
4. Take the tree down as soon as needles begin to drop.
5. Use only electric lighting sets bearing the Canadian Standards Association stamp of approval and discard sets with frayed or bare wires.

CHOOSE TOYS WITH CARE

A list of approved toys for boys and girls of different age groups may be had on request from National Safety League of Canada, 30 The Driveway, Ottawa 4.

In Memoriam:

MRS. J. WARD REMBER

Mrs. Rember of Ormstown Branch passed away on July 23, 1966, after a lingering illness. Born Mary Gilbert, she received her early education in Huntingdon. A school teacher by profession, she taught in Huntingdon and for some years at Verdun High School. Upon her marriage she moved to Ormstown where she became an active member of the community, and contributed her time and talents to many worthwhile organizations and projects.

In the Branch and in the County WI, Mrs. Rember held many offices. She was County President of Chateauguay-Huntingdon from 1955-58; the County honoured her for her services to the W.I. by presenting her with a Life Membership.

Mrs. Rember became Provincial Convener of Education in 1957, holding this office for four years. During her term of office, she urged the importance of safety education, the need for Driver Education in the schools, and for adults, with special instruction in winter driving skills. She urged Institutes to promote safety campaigns in the home, on the farm, on the road, on bicycles. She informed members of the Carol Lane Safety Awards, and received commendation from the Quebec Safety League for the interest of the QWI in their programs. She was a member of the QWI committee

which considered the problem of water safety as it concerned rural families, with particular attention to the use of power boats in developing recreation areas. She did the research and wrote the resumé of W.I. Education Projects for 50 Years, for the Anniversary year of the Q.W.I.

Mrs. Rember was well qualified for the high office she held in Q.W.I., and her contribution to the Institute will be remembered. Her charming presence is missed by her many friends, and by the Institute.

SALADA CONTEST

Judged by Mlle. S. Auger, Dept. of Agriculture, Quebec

Hand woven skirt: 3 tied for 2nd place — Mrs. L. Galvin, Stanstead; Mrs. L. Tremblay, Danville; Mrs. R. Gill, Ste. Annes.

Tablecloth with cross-stitch embroidery: 1st Mrs. Wm. Sutor, Milby; 2nd Mrs. J. Olney, Danville; 3rd Mrs. H. Lalonde, Dorion

Original landscape in oils: 1st Mrs. J. Tinkler, Hudson; 2nd Mrs. E. Prinn, Dorion; 3rd Mrs. F. Noble, Toronto (Spoooner Pond WI)

Ladies Mohair cardigan: 1st Mrs. H. Wallace, Lennoxville; 2nd Miss V. Moranville, Beebe; 3rd Mrs. R. C. Davis, Bolton Centre. Hon. Mention — Mrs. Phil. Patterson, Gaspé; Mrs. E. Prinn, Dorion; Mrs. D. Gillis, Rouyn

Bonus: Doll completely dressed as bride with clothes hand sewn — 1st Mrs. W. Barton, Arundel; 2nd Mrs. W. Graham, St. Anastasie; 3rd Mrs. R. Giroux, Rouyn; Mrs. O. Ducker, Mata-gami and Mrs. L. Tremblay, Danville, honorable mention.

ARE YOU COMING TO EXPO 1967?

This letter is to enquire as to whether you will need accommodation for yourself and family while visiting Expo next summer.

As you will realize, accommodation in Montreal will be at a premium and we are trying to arrange with WI members within a radius of Montreal to accommodate members and their families.

Let us know at the earliest possible date when you would need accommodation for, and how many, etc. and we will try our best to find a place for you to stay at reasonable rates.

It is very urgent that we receive this information at the earliest possible date. We cannot guarantee accommodation on requests received at the last minute.

(For both the above notices) — Write Mrs. J. W. Westover, Box 295, Sutton, Que. or Mrs. E. Knox Copping, Box 22, Rawdon, Que.

The Month With The W. I.

ARGENTEUIL : Brownsburg : Guest speaker was Mr R Atcheson, naturalist, who spoke on Water Pollution, naming housewives as being guilty of polluting water with use of oily detergents; roll call named an emergency and how to meet it. **Dalesville-Louisa** were the guests of **Pioneer:** Mr and Mrs T Porter showed coloured slides of their trip to the Hawaiian Islands; theme of the meeting was education, with rollcall — What is Our Generation leaving behind for the Future? **Frontier's** guests were Mrs. R Sugden, who spoke on Home Nursing, and Mrs C Hall, County President; rollcall named Hazards in Kitchen; modelled hats made of garden vegetables for which prizes were awarded.

Jerusalem-Bethany: Mrs E McQuat gave excellent report of Annual Convention; for rollcall, members told which country they would like to live in if forced to leave Canada — all but 5 members chose the United States. **Lachute:** Mrs C Duncan and Mrs A Taylor spoke on their recent trip to Europe. **Upper Lachute East End** observed silence in memory of their late member, Mrs. George Scott; Miss Linda Hanly spoke on her recent trip to the British Isles; rollcall named a country and its capital.

BONAVENTURE: Black Cape members and friends enjoyed a garden party at home of Mrs R Willett. **Grand Cascapedia** answered rollcall by telling a joke; ordered EXPO tickets; sponsored Calf Club; served dinners at local Agricultural Fair; paper on Home Economics read by convener; get-well cards sent to member in hospital; social evening held to raise funds. **Port Daniel:** Mrs. O Watt, County President was guest speaker; interesting report of Leadership course given; sponsored Home Cooking and Handicraft Booth at Agricultural Fair; donations given to School Fair and to Agricultural Society; yarn sent to Northwest WIs; Pennies for Friendship collected; parcel sent to adopted forgotten patient; rollcalls told how good publicity helps the WI; successful school fair held in cooperation with **Marcil Branch.**

BROME: Abercorn held successful Annual School Fair, with a Sales Table and Food Sale, in WI Hall;



The oldest members at Grandmothers Night, Abercorn WI: Mrs. DeForest Sherrer, a great-grandmother and Mrs. Hector Garland, wearing corsages presented by the President.

quiz on the Handbook arranged by convener of publicity; also a paper on Posters; plans made for painting of WI Hall. **Austin** held their Annual Garden Party in aid of their Library. **Knowlton's Landing** held a food sale at Pine Lodge; gift to prospective bride. **South Bolton** visited Clairol Inc. in Knowlton, also Brome County Historical Museum. **Sutton** held picnic with special guests, the Home Demonstration Group from Richford Vermont; this proved to be very successful outing, and ideas were exchanged; roll call response was to have each one give an item of local interest; home economics hints given; Citizenship convener paid tribute to life of General MacNaughton, reading paper on his life work, also naming Canadian premiers.

CHATEAUGUAY - HUNTINGDON: **Aubrey-Riverfield** enjoyed social evening at home of a member, Mrs. G Easton **Dewittville:** Mrs. H. Lowenberger discussed her work teaching retarded children; Mrs. H Robertson, County President, reported on Annual Convention; awarded \$50 scholarship for continuing education to Miss Mary McQuaig; banner purchased displaying QWI Crest, and name "Dewittville Branch" for use at booths, fairs etc.; held family picnic at home of member Mrs. R Moore; donation to Dewittville Girls Softball Team for equipment. **Franklin Centre:** Mr. M. D'Aoust of Singer Sewing Machine Co. demonstrated some machines and their attachments; demonstration of hand-

made articles suitable for gifts. **Hemmingford** held Annual School Fair with noticeable improvement in quality of exhibits over the years; visited Cleyn and Tinker Worsted Mills in Huntingdon, and enjoyed seeing the processes which change raw cotton to fine suiting, including weaving and dyeing. **Huntingdon:** all branch programs this year deal in some way with Canada; 4 members discussed the "Status of Canadian Women"; contest on jumbled words — Canadian Cities. **Ormstown:** Nurse Kerr gave talk on duodenal and peptic ulcers, symptoms, cause and treatment; quiz-name a disease beginning with first letter of your name and give the remedy for it. **COMPTON: Brookbury** entertained members of all branches in the County, a happy occasion; films on Hawaii shown by Mrs. S Bishop; gifts presented to County Officers; Mrs. S Batley, County President, spoke on the WI Annual Convention, and how branches can follow up its implications; members assisted in the Cookshire Fair project. **Bury:** Miss Lucy Bowen who has recently toured British Isles, showed slides of many places of interest visited in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales; discussed possibility of holding old-fashioned box social dance. **Canterbury** held quiz on education. **Cookshire** gave the monthly radio broadcast on CKTS with Mrs. E Schmidt telling of the work done at the Maplemount Home in Cookshire; held reception for High School teachers. **Sawyerville** held interesting contest on Floral Table Arrangements; held flower quiz; donations made to U.N. Seminar Fund, and to Northern Extension WI Fund.

GATINEAU: Aylmer East enjoyed presenting skit "A Cake has Seven Muscles" at Annual Convention; Grandmother's meeting held at Holiday House. **Breckenridge** canvassed for Cancer Society.

Eardley: Mr. Allan Poole, Principal of Orslow Intermediate School spoke on Education in Quebec; articles made for local hospitals; sale of hand-made articles. **Rupert** held successful school fair; conducted Memorial service at local cemetery; catered a wedding; had a bus tour for members and families. **Wakefield** sponsored their Annual Garden Party in aid of their

local hospital; held pot-luck supper; Miss Margo Smith, RN, showed her world tour moving pictures to the branch, and also to Rupert; **Wright:** Mrs Edmond Kelly was presented with Certificate of Merit for canvassing for Cancer Society.

JACQUES CARTIER — Ste. Anne are planning a 'day at Expo' with the proceeds from the sale of tickets. They welcome back after illness, two faithful members, Mrs. Toy and Mrs. Blake. Slides of the Peace Garden were shown.

MEGANTIC: Both branches took part in the Children's School Fair held in early September. **Inverness** planned a "continuing project" and will send a small gift to each resident of the Senior Citizens' Home on future birthdays; held card party; planned concert as roll call gave one reason why

Education is important. **Kinnear's Mills** roll call was based on saying "Books are the Key to Wisdom's Treasure"; get-well wishes to their president, Mrs. M Nugent, in hospital. **MISSISQUOI: Cowansville** answered rollcall by describing a Welfare Project; subsequent discussion led to several offers of help towards these projects; informal talk was given on the planting and care of raspberry canes; and another on Our Northern Neighbours. **Dunham:** School Health Nurse spoke on Immunization; silent auction held to raise funds for Christmas Stockings; donation to High School for prizes. Mrs. Jane Ellis of Stettler, Alta. (a charter member) read extracts from a book on her own life history, given to her on her 80th birthday. **Fordyce:** Mrs. Albert Carter, back from a trip to Western Canada, spoke on Indians, Eskimos and the Northern Branches; she also described the Indian Pavilion at Expo.

MONTCALM: Rawdon held tea and sale of home-cooking, handwork and nearly — new articles, which was well patronized in spite of wet weather; special sale held in aid of the branch's dental clinic, with prizes of an album of records, and an oil painting done by Vice-President Mrs. Jakeman, which she very generously donated. **PAPINEAU: Lochaber** had very interesting visit to Thurso Singer Plant, where furniture is made, and members enjoyed seeing how this is done; donated to Quebec Service Fund; sent Christmas Stockings; High Mass for member's deceased daughter; recited favourite poem as roll call.

RICHMOND: Cleveland entertained members who are now residents of the Wales Home, and presented each with a corsage; played Bingo, and served Home-Baking for refreshments. **Gore** had County President, Mrs. K Stevens as guest; Mrs. Dapp spoke on planting and care of hyacinth bulbs; contest on growing these bulbs started; contest on peeling apples while blindfolded won by Mrs. Stevens; served dinner at Plowin Match; handed in 1,200 cancer dressings; membership in United Nations purchased for Citizenship Convener.

Melbourne Ridge held school fair for members' children, with classes also for members; in the latter, 1st prize for rolls won by Mrs. L Driver, 2nd by Mrs. E Nelson; for knitted socks prizes to Mrs. W Adamson and Mrs. Driver; Education Convener, Mrs. N Fowler conducted spelling bee, won by Mrs. F Roster and Mrs. J Hawker. **Shipton** congratulated members for prizes won in Salada Competition, Mrs. J Olney, 2nd prize for tablecloth, Mrs. F Tremblay, 2nd for woven skirt and 3rd on doll dressed as bride;

guessing quiz conducted by Mrs. G LeRoux, won by Mrs. A LeRoux. **Spooner Pond:** for roll call, gave Pennies for Friendship equal to the number of nieces and nephews; completed their contest on Asters grown from seeds distributed in the spring, with best flowers grown by Mrs. O. Taylor and Mrs. G Blanchard; True-or-False Quiz conducted by Agriculture convener won by Mrs. H. Blanchard; congratulated their oldest member, Mrs. A. Coddington on winning 1st prize for a painting, 1st on a cross-stitch mural and other prizes at the Richmond Fair; sold remnants of lace; gift to member's son for his wedding.

ROUVILLE: Abbotsford: Mrs. O. Martin, women's representative at Expo, doing publicity for Expo, brought pamphlets and introduced Mr. Rene Chabrand who presented slides and commentary on the shaping-up of the Expo site; this proved a most interesting evening; bursaries presented to girls in the community — to Miss K Rowell, entering Home Economics at Mt Allison, to Miss R Gibb, entering Royal Victoria Hospital for nurse training, to Miss C Gibb entering Macdonald College Education course, and to Misses P Fisk and D Watson entering secretarial course.

SHERBROOKE: Branches contributed a share toward sending student to United Nations Seminar; also to support of school for retarded children; held summer County meeting. Belvedere renewed CAC subscription, Federated News and the Countrywoman; donated to Lennoxville Park and to Lennoxville High School funds; grandmothers honoured with a corsage of sweet peas and a souvenir gift.

Brompton Road: each member brought a scrapbook for school for retarded children; renewed CAC subscription, collected Pennies for Friendship; held successful school fair in conjunction with Sherbrooke Exhibition, with Miss Sheila Decoteau winning the cup for the most winning entries at the school fair — she had 21 entries and won 21 prizes! **Milby** entertained members of East Angus WI; coloured slides shown by Mrs. Evans on her trip to Florida; quiz held with prizes.

STANSTEAD: Stanstead North held demonstration in which Mrs. L. Galvin of Tomifobia Branch showed loom weaving of assorted design; as rollcall gave a household hint. **Tomifobia** sincerely regrets that their 2 youngest members have moved to Ontario but wish them success and a good WI branch to join in their new communities; Mrs. L. Marrotte, publicity convener for the branch is now in Oshawa; Mrs. G Sisco, County Publicity Convener, and Branch Citizenship Convener resides on a farm, RR 2 Paris; branch



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won 3rd prize in Textile Special at Ayers' Cliff Fair for exhibit of 10 handicraft articles.

VAUDREUIL: Cavagnal held successful Tea and Hobby Show; collected cotton for Cancer Society; discussed centenary celebrations; collected Pennies for Friendship; donated 5 prizes for school children in Grades 7 and 8, including a prize for French. **Harwood:** As Centennial Project, donated a sum of money to the town of Dorion, to be used in planting of trees in new park, observing both Canada's Birthday, and the Town's 75th Anniversary; guest speaker was David Tobin, young student who attended UN Seminar, telling of the part he played and how much he enjoyed this experience.

REMINDER

Did you let the Expo Committee know if you have rooms, trailer space, or tenting facilities available for WI members and families? If not, send particulars, distance from Montreal, etc., now to

Mrs. J. W. Westover,
Box 295, Sutton, Que.

Or are you coming to Expo yourself and need any of the above? If so, write Mrs. Westover and her committee will try to find accomodation for you.

EDITORIAL —

MORE MONEY —

(continued from page 4)

Let us never forget that the people who need help most are the most difficult to reach with any program. There is no "one correct approach" to involve people at this level. It is the most difficult program to implement. Indeed it is almost impossible for many of the so called "have" to put themselves in the shoes of those who "have not".

The program is broad; it will set up many new educational facilities; many organizations are involved. A land bank will be established, farms will be combined into larger units, money will be available to buy properties and to relocate people. The growth-centre complex idea is being introduced; people will be encouraged to locate in centres which promise future growth.

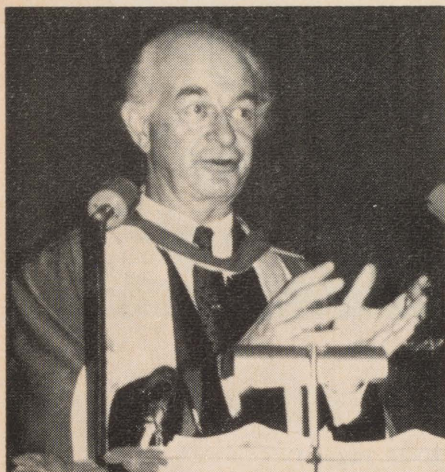
The administration of these huge resources will be a massive project. But once again this appears to be a program dealt from the top down. The success of this program will depend entirely upon the willing co-operation of the local people. The professional workers at the grass-root level must understand the local situation — much patience will be needed. It is one thing to make resources available to people but quite another to motivate people to use them.

Are there in fact enough qualified people to really motivate this community in North-East New Brunswick and to implement this ambitious program? The money is available; in our society it is frequently easier to get money than it is to get people who can intelligently spend it.

Galen Driver.



LINUS PAULING DELIVERS MEMORIAL ADDRESS



Students and staff had the rare privilege of hearing one of the world's greatest scientists and humanitarians, Linus Pauling, when he visited Macdonald College on October 17th to deliver the 20th Annual Memorial Assembly Address. He chose for his subject, "Science and International Relations", a powerful plea for morality of nations.

Dr. Pauling was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1954, and the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963. He has written hundreds of articles and several books in various fields of science, and over a hundred articles, and a book on world peace. His work has won him twenty-five honorary doctorates, many honours, and the respect and admiration of a grateful world.

In the afternoon, he delivered a science lecture to the student body "Molecular Disease and Evolution". The Assembly Hall could not accommodate the number of Macdonald and visiting students who wished to hear him.

ANGUS SALE SUCCESS

The annual sale of the Quebec Aberdeen Angus Association saw 41 head go through the auction ring set up in the judging pavilion at Macdonald College on September 17th for an average price of \$495.

Top heifer was consigned by Irwin Schenk, Petersburg, Ontario. She went back to Ontario for \$1400. on the bid of Senator W. McCutcheon, Gormley. Mrs. Frank Ryan, well-known to C.F.R.A. listeners, sold the top bull to North River Farm at LaChute for \$525.

We were pleased to see Richard Angus, a "graduate" of the first evening course in agriculture two years ago, in there bidding. Another new breeder was Mrs. James Doonan, LaChute.

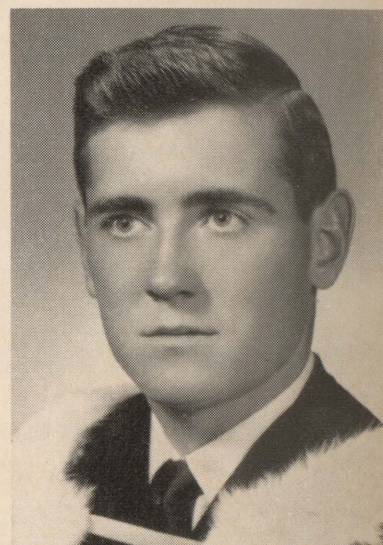
NEW OVERPASS

After many years of dangerous living, students and staff at Macdonald will soon be able to cross, without risk, from the main campus to the farm and fields of the college.



Highways 2 and 17, and the four main lines of the CNR and CPR have been a danger and concern to everyone connected with the College, but now an overpass is being built that will link the two parts of the Campus, above these main arteries. The sleek new structure will replace do-it-yourself traffic lights and at-your-own-risk level crossings.

LEONARD G. BEST



Regretfully, we must record the accidental death of Leonard Best, Assistant Agricultural Representative for Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, who graduated only last year from Macdonald College. Leonard was returning to Amherst from the 4-H club banquet where he was master of ceremonies at the Cumberland County Exhibition when his car struck a culvert near Bookdale. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Best, farm at Amherst, N. S. Leonard was 22 years old.

FOREST CROP UNDER PRESSURE

Lack of intense forest management and lack of long-term goals are restricting the output of private forest lands. Surprisingly, the farm woodlot provides close to a third of the industrial wood supply, but the potential is much higher.

This was the message of Prof. J. D. MacArthur's paper "Forest Management on the Small Forest Property," he gave at the annual meeting, in Banff, in October, of the Canadian Institute of Forestry. Dan took in

the post-congress tour of the 3000 sq. mile operation of the N.W. Pulp and Paper Co., at Hinton, Alberta. He reports excellent success in reforestation of Lodge-pole Pine. Giant "Queen Mary Anchor" chains, bristled with eight-inch studs, are towed behind bulldozers to scarify the soil.

Russia with her tremendous forest reserves aims to catch up to Canada by 1980 in pulp production. Plans are for 30 new mills for a total production of 40,000,000 cords annually. Dan reports. World demand will quadruple by 1980.

Roger Bider, Wildlife Biologist with the Dept. of Woodlot Management went to Newfoundland in September to set up studies on the possibilities of spruce bud-worm control using small mammals.

NEW LOOK IN DIPLOMA COURSE

On October 12, the Agriculture Diploma students registered. Although there were as many applications for the two-year Diploma Course in Agriculture as in previous years, only twenty were accepted. The new policy of higher (Grade XI) entrance requirements and closer screening is expected to result in a stronger course to turn out students better fitted to meet the challenge of tomorrow's farming, and the demands of industry.

Unlike the degree courses which have a larger "out of province" registration, all students in this year's diploma course come from Quebec and Ontario. No girls took up the challenge this year.

DALLENBACH FARM DIRECTOR

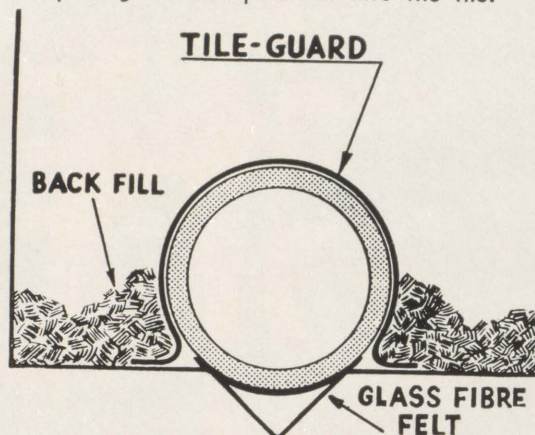
Rudi Dallenbach has been appointed to the new position of Director of Farm Operations at Macdonald College.

Mr. Dallenbach is well known in rural Quebec for his work as the Manager of several farms in the Eastern Townships and for his active and effective role in rural development in Brome Country. He came to Macdonald following two years of work with ARDA in Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Dallenbach took two years of College training in Agriculture in his home country of Switzerland where he was raised on a 1200 acre farm. After coming to Canada, he took advanced diploma course training at Macdonald College before beginning his work as Manager of a large crop farm in Ontario.

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An important recent addition to the Purina calf growing program is NEW Purina Calf Growena. This fine new product joins the Purina calf starting "team" to help you grow calves fast at low cost from 2 to 6 months... yet give them the high levels of protein and energy they demand during the vital early months. It is a sweet and tasty coarse ration, fortified with vitamins and minerals.

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